SUBJECT No. 43.

Stamp papers for furnishing copies.

Mr. C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—The paper system for furnishing copies may be introduced as in Madras, as it would obviate the difficulty in counting the number of words to be paid for, etc. Mr. Raghavachar, however, spoke against the proposal, and instanced the case of copies of short documents for which also a minimum fee —perhaps two or three annas—would have to be paid.

Reply of Government.—The system obtaining in Bengal will be enquired into and the question of introducing the paper system without a fixed copying establishment and with, if necessary, a lower unit for calculating costs will be considered in consultation with the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 44.

Grant of authenticated copies of records without affixing stamps.

Mr. Lingappa, Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Authenticated copies of civil, revenue and criminal records may be ordered to be given on plain paper. If the party taking such copies desires to present them in a court, he may be required to affix the necessary stamps to the said copies before they are admitted in the court. This practice will put an end to the present difficulty in obtaining a second set of copies. Further, the Government does not lose its stamp revenue. This procedure is in force in the Bombay Presidency.

Reply of Government.—Proposals for new rules are awaited from the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 45.

One-anna court fee stamps for application for the return of documents.

Mr. C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—A uniform fee of one anna may be levied on applications for return of documents in all civil and criminal cases.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration and will be expedited.

SUBJECT No. 46.

Preservation of records in civil cases.

Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Shimoga Municipality, and S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Nagar Sabha.

Summary of discussion.—The periods now prescribed for the preservation of the various records in civil cases are very short. Vernacular depositions of witnesses, exhibits, written statements filed by the parties, attachment lists and sale certificates may be allowed to be preserved for a longer period, say about 30 years.

Mr. Balakrishna Rao, speaking on the above representation, requested that before the Government adopted the new rules said to have been sent up by the Chief Court, the Law Associations might be consulted.

Reply of Government.—This will be done.

SUBJECT No. 47.

Permanent preservation of certain documents produced in courts.

Mr. N. D. Venkataramaiya, Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the course of judicial enquiry many documents are produced before courts. Of these, some require permanent preservation. After the disposal of cases these are included among those to be destroyed after three years. As such practice leads to great inconvenience and loss to parties, it is prayed that under heading (1) on the facing sheet of judicial records these documents be shown as for permanent preservation.